

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO. INC.



M BRAND SEEDS ARE SELECTED FOR QUALITY

1020 SO. FOURTH ST.

Saint Louis 4, Mo.

TELEPHONE L D 34
MAIN 1011

Ladino Clover

WHAT IT IS: Ladino is a tall-growing, leafy form of White Clover — a perennial legume lasting 5 to 8 years under good grazing handling. Makes excellent pasture for cattle, poultry, other livestock, where high-yielding, palatable, nutritious, high-protein feed is called for.

ITS ORIGIN: Ladino originated in the Po Valley of Northern Italy, where it has been known for many years. U. S. production of dependable quality still falls short of supplying the heavy demand. Now it is again possible to get seed from these original North Italy production areas. These importations not only add to the supply of genuine Ladino but help keep the cost down to encourage even wider use.

ITS COST: Ladino acre seeding-cost is **lower** than other good perennial legumes. (See next paragraph for seeding rate).

SEEDING RATE: Only 1 to 2 pounds Ladino needed on large fields where there is time for the plants to thicken the stand or where used in combination with other legumes or with grasses. (Ladino spreads by creeping fleshy stems rooting at the joints). Use 2 to 3 pounds where quicker stands are desired.

SEEDING TIME & METHOD: To insure a good "catch" have a firm, well-prepared seed-bed and — most important — **DO NOT COVER DEEP** — not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. As with other clovers, fertilizing improves results, especially on thinner soils. Inoculating the seed is beneficial. February/March and August/September are recommended seeding times.

ADAPTABILITY: Ladino thrives wherever common White Clover grows, which takes in most of the U. S. Will grow on about any soil. Ladino is winter-hardy except possibly in the far-northern States. Ladino will tolerate ordinary dry periods.

USES: Ladino is rapidly becoming the mainstay of an intensive grassland agriculture over a large part of the U. S. The high nutritive value of the forage, its palatability, and its general adaptation are important features which give it a dominant position as a pasture legume. Although primarily a grazing crop, Ladino is being used for hay and silage, particularly in combinations with grasses and other legumes, also as a cover crop. For chicken and poultry it is the No. 1 pasture. For livestock pasture, also for hay, sow Ladino in combination with grasses and other clovers. This reduces the possibility of bloat, since Ladino is extremely succulent. For poultry range, however, seed Ladino straight.

PASTURE CONTROL: Methods of grazing and height of grazing determine the amount of forage and the survival. Ladino recovers quickly from grazing. Rotation feeding, permitting new growth before livestock is turned back into the field, prolongs life of the stand. It is advisable not to graze Ladino closer than 3 to 5 inches.

KINDS OF SEED: Genuine Ladino is available generally in three classes: Imported (from North Italy), Uncertified Domestic, and State-Certified Domestic. Our M BRAND Italian Ladino arrives sealed and certified as genuine by the Italian authorities; we reprocess and reseal it under our own certification and sack it into convenient 100-lb. and 10-lb. bags. Our M BRAND Uncertified Domestic is field-inspected from Western producing areas where it has been grown under careful supervision for many years. Our M BRAND State-Certified Domestic also is from these same Western producing districts.

KIND TO BUY: Except where the intent is to reproduce certified seed, our imported Italian or our Uncertified Domestic will do as good a job as the Domestic State-Certified and are lower-priced. State-Certification naturally adds to the cost and as it is scarcer, it is more expensive. Farmers in the Central, Southern and Eastern States should look at Ladino for its high pasture and forage value rather than the doubtful angle of seed-production. (Ladino seed-production may not prove profitable. As more seed becomes available, the price will become lower. Ladino is not a heavy seed-producer — 30 pounds per acre in most cases, often less. Also, due to risk of mixture with common White Clover, **we have not handled and will not handle "home-grown" or "local" Ladino.** See CAUTION paragraph below).



LADINO CLOVER

• Part of a twelve-acre field of Ladino Clover on the A. W. Godfrey Farm, Jerseyville, Illinois. M Brand Ladino Clover Seed at only two pounds per acre resulted in a dense uniform stand as indicated by the above picture.

CAUTION. Avoid buying so-called "bargain" seed, which may be mixed with cheaper common White Clover. White Clover sells at about $\frac{1}{3}$ the Ladino price. The seeds of true Ladino and common White Clover cannot be told apart, even in laboratory examinations. Home-grown Ladino seed, even if started from genuine Ladino stock seed, can contain a considerable percentage of common White Clover. White Clover grows wild in many fields and pastures from seed dropped in previous years. As White Clover is shorter-growing, it is hard to see under the taller Ladino. Common White Clover yields 3 to 5 times more seed than Ladino, therefore it doesn't take many volunteer White Clover plants to make a mixture out of the Ladino seed crop. To repeat — **we have not handled and we will not handle "home-grown" or "local" Ladino.**

**AS WITH OTHER FARM SEEDS, USE THE BEST, USE
M BRAND LADINO
"Selected for Quality"**

M BRAND LADINO: M Brand Ladino is selected quality, the seed originating in established Ladino production areas of this country, or out of direct importation of certified seed from abroad. It is high in purity and germination, specially cleaned against noxious weeds.

WE, ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., INC., GIVE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF ANY SEEDS WE SELL AND WILL NOT BE IN ANY WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CROP. OUR LIABILITY, IN ALL INSTANCES, IS LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE SEED.

WHOLESALE FARM, GRASS AND LAWN SEEDS

